

SASSA, V.S., Land.tekhn nauk

Heat resistant concretes which are stable in fusions of sodium salts. Trudy NIIZHB no.22:157-162 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Concrete--Corrosion) (Sodium salts) (Refractory concrete)

NEKRASOV, K.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; AL'TSHULER, B.A.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MEL'NIKOV, F.I., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; MILOVANOV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MILONOV, V.M.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SALMANOV, G.D., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; SASSA, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TARASOVA, A.P.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ROGINSKAYA, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; TESLENKO, M.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KUZNETSOVA,
M.N., red. izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.

[Fireproof concrete and reinforced concrete in construction]
Zharoupornyye beton i zhelezobeton v stroitel'stve; trudy.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.
materialam, 1962. 301 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam issledovaniya, pro-
yektirovaniya, stroitel'stva i ekspluatatsii teplovykh agregat-
tov iz zharoupornyykh betona i zhelezobetona, 1960. 2. Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii
stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Nekrasov, Al'tshuler,
Mel'nikov, Milovanov, Milonov, Salmanov, Sassa, Tarasova).
(Furnaces) (Concrete construction)

S/131/63/000/001/002/004
B117/B101

AUTHORS: Nekrasov, K. D., Sassa, V. S., Yafayev, I. V., Mamioffe, R. M.,
Zolotareva. O. G.

TITLE: Refractory concrete for vacuum distillation furnaces

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 1, 1963, 26 - 30

TEXT: For the lining of induction furnaces used to remove zinc from aluminum alloys a refractory concrete of the following composition is proposed: water glass diluted with water; finely ground magnesite-periclase, mixed with sodium fluo-silicate; fine- and coarse-grained chamotte as filler. Characteristics of the dried concrete: compression strength 250 - 350 kg/cm²; refractoriness up to 1450°C; deformation temperatures at 2 kg/cm² load: softening point 1220°C; 4% shrinkage at 1320°C; destruction at 1450°C. Thirty changes of the temperature reduce the compression strength of the concrete by 50 - 60% when heated up to 850°C. When heated to 1200°C and cooled in water the concrete suffers 25% destruction after five temperature changes. When heated up to 1100°C the compression strength

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Refractory concrete for...

S/131/63/000/001/002/004
B117/B101

is 200 - 250 kg/cm² and the thermal expansion 0.64%. Operational tests with the new material at the Podol'skiy zavod tsvetnykh metallov (Podol'sk Plant for Nonferrous Metals) showed the following advantages as compared with magnesite bricks and rammed lining: it took 40 days to line and dry a vacuum distilling furnace, which is a 25% reduction of the usual repair work. After 20 months operation the concrete had become soaked with metal to a depth of 20 - 40 mm only, whereas magnesite bricks and rammed lining were completely soaked with metal after 12 - 13 months only. After 20 months the compression strength was 100 - 120 kg/cm². Some places showed cracks of up to 0.5 mm width and 50 - 60 mm depth filled with metal, which is a disadvantage of the new material. Its high strength has the following causes: magnesite and water glass surround the particles of porous chamotte with a chemically stable coat which prevents impregnation of the concrete by metal. The concrete is protected against penetration of the melt into deeper layers by a crust of new formations up to 8 mm thick. By the lining of vacuum distillation furnaces with the new concrete thus the Podol'sk Plant for Nonferrous Metals is saving of 13,000 rubles a year. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/3

Refractory concrete for...

S/131/63/000/001/002/004
B117/B101

ASSOCIATION: NII betona i zhelezobetona ASIA SSSR (Nekrasov, Sassa)
(Scientific Research Institute of Concrete and Reinforced
Concrete of the Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR),
Podol'skiy zavod tsvetnykh metallov (Yafayev, Mamioffe,
Zolotareva) (Podol'sk Plant for Nonferrous Metals)

Card 3/3

NEKRASOV, K.D.; SASSA, V.S.; YAFAYEV, I.V.; MAMIOFFE, R.M.; ZOLOTAREVA, O.G.

Refractory concrete for vacuum-distillation furnaces. Ogneupory
28 no.1:26-30 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Nekrasov, Sassa).
2. Podol'skiy zavod tsvetnykh metallov (for Yafayev, Mamioffe,
Zolotareva).
(Refractory concrete) (Electric furnaces)

SASSE, Bogomir, dr.

Experiences with irgapyrin in ophthalmology. Med. arh., Sarajevo
8 no.4:75-77 July-Aug 54.

1. Sa Ocnog odjela Opce bolnice u Sibeniku.
(EYE, dis.
ther., irgapyrin)
(ANALGESICS, ther. use
irgapyrin in ophthalmol.)

SASSKIY, K. F.

SASSKIY, K. F.: "Some problems in calculating spherical ball-and-socket transmissions". Odessa, 1955. Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Odessa Polytechnic Inst. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Technical Science.)

SO: Kniz'naya Letopis' No. 50 10 December 1955. Moscow.

SASSKIY, K.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the vectors of angular velocities of an arbitrary link of an n-link spherical mechanism. Trudy OTIP i KHP 8 no.1:89-102 '57. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra detaley mashin Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Links and link motion)

SASSKIY, K. F.

K. F. Sasskiy, "On Some Questions on the Calculation of Spherical Linkages."

paper presented at the 2nd All-Union Conf. on Fundamental Problems in the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms, Moscow, USSR, 24-28 March 1958.

27532
S/123/61/000/014/009/045
A004/A101

13,2530

AUTHOR: Sasskiy, K. F.

TITLE: Determining the vectors of angular and linear acceleration of an arbitrary member of an n-member spherical mechanism

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 14, 1961, 50, abstract 14A322 ("Tr. Odessk. tekhnol. in-ta pishch. i kholodil'n. prom-sti", 1959, v. 8, no. 2, 74-82)

TEXT: Proceeding from the fundamental tenets of the kinematics of solid bodies possessing a fixed point, the author obtains expressions for determining the components of angular acceleration vector of any member of a complex spherical mechanism (in motion relative to its arbitrary member) along three fixed mutually perpendicular axes. The author presents analytical expressions with the aid of which projections of each of two components of linear acceleration can be found for an arbitrary point of any member of an n-member spherical kinematic chain on three fixed mutually perpendicular coordinate axes, connected by their origin with the fixed point of the mechanism.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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SASSKIY, K.F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

St. 4977

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Seminar po teorii mashin i mekhanizmov

Trudy, tom 20, vyp. 78 (Transactions of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering, Academy of Sciences USSR. Seminar on the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms, Vol. 20, No. 78) Moscow, 1960. 59 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,700 copies printed.

Editorial Board: I. I. Artobolevskiy (Resp. Ed.), Scientific Supervisor of the Seminar, Academician; G. G. Baranov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; V. A. Gavrilenko, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; V. A. Zinov'yev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; A. Ye. Kobrinskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences; N. I. Levitskiy, professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; N. P. Rayevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; L. N. Reshetov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: M. M. Knoroz; Tech. Ed.: I. F. Koval'skaya.

Card 1/4

Transactions of the Institute of (Cont.)

SOV/4571

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific research workers and engineers concerned with the theory and design of mechanisms.

COVERAGE: The collection contains articles dealing with theoretical problems of mechanisms and machines. Included are discussions on the simplification of various solutions, experimental methods of investigation of dynamic systems, the application of the Boli [?] and Chebyshev points to solution of some problems of synthesis, and an article describing an analytical method of design. Academician I. I. Artobolevskiy, scientific supervisor of the seminar, wrote the preface to this collection. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface

3

Shakhbazyan, K. Kh. Analytical Method of Design of Slider-Crank Space-Mechanism With Lower Pairs (Submitted March 25, 1958)

5

The author simplifies the calculating operations for determining unknown parameters and facilitates design of the mechanism in orthogonal projections by selecting a proper system of coordinates. This article is a continuation of works previously published by the author together with N. I. Levitskiy.

Card 2/4

Transactions of the Institute of (Cont.)

SOV/4571

Sasskiy, K. F. Some Problems of Design of Spherical Hinged-Link Mechanisms (Submitted March 26, 1958)

10

The author gives convenient formulas for determining angular and linear velocities and accelerations of links of spherical hinged-link mechanisms and formulas for kinematic and kinetostatic design of n-link spherical mechanisms.

Bogolyubov, A. N. On the History of Development of the Theory of Mechanisms and Machines (Submitted March 24, 1959)

20

The author reviews one period of the above-mentioned history. For this purpose he has studied the original scientific and technical literature of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. A detailed review of the works of the founders of the theory of mechanisms and machines is given with critical analysis and historical evaluation of these works.

Card 3/4

Transactions of the Institute of (Cont.)

SOV/4571

Bykhovskiy, M. L., V. A. Zinov'yev, and T. T. Pavlova. Experimental Investigation of Electrically-Driven Dynamic Systems (Submitted April 7, 1959)

33

The authors make a theoretical and experimental investigation of the effect of electromagnetic inertia of a motor on the performance of a motor-machine unit. Also discussed is a resonance method for determination of the dynamic parameters of the motor, which was developed by the authors.

Geronimus, Ya. L. Application of the Boll and Chebyshev Points to the Solution of Some Problems of the Synthesis of Mechanisms

43

The author gives graphical and analytical solutions of the problem of synthesizing straight-line mechanisms in which any given point of the connecting-rod has a third-order (Boll's point) or fifth-order (Chebyshev's point) contact, with the straight-line segment. This solution is based on Burmester's theory and uses a number of transformations which have not been applied before in the synthesis of mechanisms.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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12-14-60

Card 4/4

KOVAL', V.A.; KRYCHKOV, I.V.; LIKHNITSKIY, G.V.; PODSVYADEK, A.V.;
SASSKIY, K.F.

Electronic dynamometer with strain-gauge transmitters.
Izm.tekh. no.1:16-18 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Dynamometer)

KOVAL', V.A.; KRYUCHKOV, I.V.; LIKHNITSKIY, G.V.; PODSVYADEK, A.V.;
SASSKIY, K.F.

Investigating strain-measuring dynamometers. Priboostroenie
no.11:10-11 № 62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Dynamometer)

LIKHNITSKIY, G.V.; SASSKIY, K.F.

Factors having an effect on the wear of babbitt bearings and mating
steel parts. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.9:59-60 3 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

SASSO, Bogomir

Activities of the ophthalmologic outpatient center in Split during
1948-1952. Higijena, Beogr. 6 no.3-4:316-319 '54.

1. Dom narodnog zdravlja, Split.
(OPHTHALMOLOGY,
outpatient serv. in Yugosl.)
(OUTPATIENT SERVICES,
ophthalmol. in Yugosl.)

SASSO, Bogomir

SASSO, Bogomir, dr.

The treatment of chronic dacryocystitis. Lijec. vjes. 76 no.3-4:
138-141 Mar-Apr 54.

1. Iz Ocnog odjela Opce bolnice u Sibeniku.
(DACRYOCYSTITIS, ther.
intubation with nylon thread)

SASSO, Bogomir, Dr.

Coloboma chorioideae et *iridis congenitum*. Lijec.vjes. 77 no.1-2:
42-45 Jan-Feb '55.

1. Iz Ocmog odjela Opce bolnice u Sibensku.
 (CHOROID, abnormalities,
 colomaba of choroid & iris with paralytic convergent
 strabismus(Ser))
 (IRIS, abnormalities,
 same(Ser))
 (ABNORMALITIES,
 same)
 (STRABISMUS,
 paralytic convergent, with coloboma of choroid & iris
 (Ser))

SASSO, Bogomir, Dr.

Diagnosis and therapy of perforative injury to the eye.
Lijec. vjes. 77 no.5-7:338-341 May-July 55.

1. Iz Ocnog odjela Opce polnice u Sibeniku.
(EYE, wds. & inj.
perf., diag. & ther. (Ser))
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
eye, perf., diag. & ther. (Ser))

SASSO, Bogomir, Dr.

Detection of congenital abnormalities of the eye. Med. arh.,
Sarajevo 10 no.4:39-44 July-Aug 56.

1. Iz Ocnog odjela Opce bolnice u Sibeniku. (Ser. dr. B. Sasso).
(EYE, abnorm.
congen., case report (Ser))

SASSO, Bogomir

Simple method of reconstruction of nasolacrimal ducts.
Lijec. vjes. 78 no.3-4:152-158 Mar-Apr 56.

1. Iz Ocnog odjela Opce bolnice u Sibeniku.
(NASOLACRIMAL DUCT, dis.
obstruct., surg., recanalization with nylon thread,
technic (Ser))

SASSO, Bogomir, d-r

Contribution to surgical therapy of senile cataract. Med. arh.,
Sarajevo 13 no.4:85-90 J1-Ag '59.

1. Očni odjel Opće bolnice u Sibeniku, sef: d-r B. Sasso.
(CATARACT EXTRACTION in old age)

SASSO, Bogomir, Dr.

Use of antibiotics in ophthalmology. Med. arh., Sarajevo 10 no.4:
75-80 July-Aug 56.

1. Iz Ocnog odjela Opce bolnice u Sibeniku. (Sef dr. B. Sasso).
(EYE DISEASES, ther.
antibiotics (Ser))
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
eye dis. (Ser))

SASSO, Bogomir, doc. d-r

On the use of air in ophthalmology. Med arh., Sarajevo 14 no.1:
111-114 Ja-F '60.

1. Očni odjel Opće bolnice u Sibeniku, ref: doc. d-r Bogomir Sasse.
(OPHTHALMOLOGY)
(AIR)

SASSO, Bogomir, doc.dr

Cataract actynica. Med.glasn. 14 no.7/8:376-377 J1-Ag '60.

1. Očni odjel Opće bolnice u Sibeniku (Sef: doc. dr B.Sasso)
(CATARACT etiol)
(ELECTRICITY)

SASSO, Bogomir, doc. d-r

Contribution to surgical therapy of strabismus. Med.arh., Sarajevo
14 no.6:41-49 N-D '60.

1. Očni odjel Opće bolnice u Sibeniku (Sef: doc. d-r Bogomir Sasso)
(STRABISMUS surg)

SASSON, M.

Transportation facilities in our towns. p. 315.

(CESTE I MOSTOVI. Vol. 5, No. 8, Aug. 1957, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

EYMONT, Hiacynta; SASSOWA, Janina

Fate of children with rheumatic fever treated at the 1st Pediatric
Clinic of the Medical Academy in Wrocław. *Pediat. polska* 33 no. 6:
667-675 June 58.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej A.M. we Wrocławiu Kierownik: prof. dr
med. H. Hirszfildowa. Adres: Wrocław, ul. Hoene Wronskiego 13 c,
I Klin. Pediatr. A.M.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER,
progn. & statist. (Pol))

HIRSZFELDOWA, H.; BLOCHOWNA, B.; COZIOROWSKI, Cz.; SASSOWA, J.; WASIK, R.

The uoprecipitation test. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.33:1257-1260.
15 Ag '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej A.M. we Wroclawiu; kierownik: prof.
dr med. H.Hirszfeldowa
(RHEUMATIC FEVER diag.)
(PRECIPITINS)

HIRSZFELDOWA, Hanna; BLOCHOWNA, Boguslawa; KOZIOROWSKI, Czeslaw; SASSOWA,
Janina; WASIK, Renata

Studies on the nature of urogen. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.11:381-383
13 Mr '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej A.M. we Wroclawiu; kierownik: prof. dr
med. H. Hirszfeldowa.

(POLYSACCHARIDES urine) (RHEUMATISM urine)

SASSOWA, Janina

Activity of adenosine deaminase in the blood serum of children. II.
Activity of adenosine deaminase in leukemias in children. Pol. tyg. lek.
17 no.37:1450-1451 10 S '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej AM we Wroclawiu; kierownik: prof. dr
med. Hanna Hirszfildowa.

(AMIDOHYDROLASES) (LEUKEMIA) (ENZYME TESTS)

KIRZEWSKA, Lidia; SASSOWA, Janina

A pleural form of leukemia following injury. Pol. tyg. lek. 18
no.44:1652-1653 28 0'63.

1. Z I Kliniki Dziecięcej AM we Wrocławiu; kierownik: prof. dr.
H. Hirszfildowa.

KOWALSKI, Romuald; SASSOWSKA, Janina

An unusual case of Hand-Schueller-Christian disease in a 6-year-old child. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.12:438-440 16 Mr '64.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu (kierownik: prof. dr. med. Hanna Hirszfeldowa).

MATHEISEL, Krystyna; SASSOWA, Janina

Atypical course of leukemia with cutaneous changes. Pol. tyg. lek.
19 no.39:1502-1503 28 S '64

1. Z I Klinik Pediatrycznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu
(Kierownik: prof.dr. med. Tadeusz Nowakowski).

SASSOWA, Jolina; WASIKOWA, Renata

Possible cure of Mauriac's syndrome in the light of our experiences. *Pediat. Pol.* 39 no.5:579-582 My '64.

I. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. H. Hirszfildowa [deceased]).

RUMANIA

IONESCU, D., Veterinary Physician; SASU, V., Veterinary Physician; HAGIU, N., Veterinary Physician; SASU, Elena, Veterinary Physician; and TASCA, S., Veterinary Physician, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Facultatea de medicina veterinara) Iassi

"Aspects of Acute Experimental Poisoning with Heclotox, Detox and Duplitox in Animals"

Bucharest, Revista De Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, No. 7
June 1966; pp 62-70

Abstract: [English summary modified] Study of toxicity of Heclotox (gamma-hexachlorocyclohexane with 3% lindane); Detox (DDT 25%) and Duplitox (3.5% DDT and 0.5% lindane) in sheep, rabbits and guinea pigs in varying peroral doses. Both by the lethal dose and by the effect on hematologic data and histopathology, sheep were much more resistant to all three of these preparations on a mg/kg basis than the other two species. 3 tables, 7 Rumanian references.

1/1

L 41122-66 EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EFI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6030199

SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/65/000/007/0350/0354

AUTHOR: Sassu, N. (Engineer; Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Ministry of the Machine Building Industry (Ministerul industriei constructiilor de masini)

TITLE: Influence of thermomechanical treatment on the fatigue strength of spring silicon steels

SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 7, 1965, 350-354

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue strength, silicon steel, solid mechanical property, metal property, thermomechanical effect

ABSTRACT: A report on tests carried out to determine the effectiveness of thermomechanical treatment on spring silicon steels. The author found that such treatment leads to superior mechanical properties and increases fatigue strength by 30 kilograms per square millimeter as compared to the usual thermal treatment. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 hs

UDC: 621.785/.787:669.14.018.27

L 41798-66 EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) LJP(c) JD/HW
 ACC NM: AP6031540 SOURCE CODE: RU/0027/65/010/002/0257/0268

AUTHOR: Sassu, Nicolae (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Ministry of Machine Building Industry (Ministerul Industriei Constructiilor de Masini)

TITLE: Influence of the number of lamination passes on the resistance, plasticity, microstructure, and fine crystalline structure of silicon steels subjected to thermomechanical treatment at high temperatures

SOURCE: Studii si cercetari de metalurgie, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 257-268

TOPIC TAGS: silicon steel, steel microstructure, plasticity, mechanical heat treatment

ABSTRACT: Studies showed that increasing the number of lamination passes at the same degree of deformation, as well as increasing the deformation in a single passage, results in a considerable increase in the resistance characteristics, maintaining a satisfactory plasticity. Increased number of passes was found to result in a decrease of the value of the constant dispersion area and of microtension for steels subjected to high temperature thermomechanical treatment and in a decrease in the density of the network of crystalline defects. Studies also showed the "reversibility" of the thermomechanical treatment at high temperatures. Orig. ar.

[JPRS: 34,162]

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: 1965

OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 at

L 26183-66 ENP(w)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(k) LIP(c) JD/HW
ACC NR: AP6014604 (N) SOURCE CODE: RU/0020/66/011/001/0033/0048

AUTHOR: Sassu, N.

ORG: Ministry of the Machine Industry, (Ministerstvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Effect of tempering temperature on the mechanical properties and fine structure of steels after high temperature thermomechanical treatment

SOURCE: Revue Roumaine des sciences techniques, Serie de metallurgie, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 33-48

TOPIC TAGS: thermomechanical treatment, steel heat treatment, high temperature treatment, steel property, steel structure, fine structure

ABSTRACT: The effect of tempering temperature on the mechanical properties and structure of silicon spring steels (0.50--0.62% C, 1.42--2.16% Si, 0.82--0.89% Mn) subjected to high temperature thermomechanical treatment (HTMT) has been investigated. Steel specimens were rolled with reductions of 50, 70, or 85% at 950C, immediately quenched, and then tempered at 200--600C. HTMT improved considerably strength and ductility. Specimens rolled with 85% reduction and tempered at 200, 300, or 400C for 1 hr had a tensile strength of 256, 242, and 238 kg/mm², respectively (215, 205, and 185 kg/mm² after conventional heat treatment); the yield strength was

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L 26183-66

ACC NR: AP6014604

225 kg/mm (25—40 kg/mm² higher than the tensile strength of conventionally treated specimens). The elongation and reduction of area after HTMT also exceeded those produced by conventional treatment. The impact strength after HTMT was 3.0—3.3 mkg/cm² after tempering at 200C and 3.2—3.6 mkg/cm² after tempering at 600C compared to 2.4—2.5 and 2.6—2.9 mkg/cm² after conventional treatment. The high strength of thermomechanically treated steel is not eliminated if the steel is austenitized for a short period of time after HTMT and quenched. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 2 tables. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 10Nov65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006
ATD PRESS: 4251

Card 2/2 *chla*

SASSY--DOBRAJ, Gabor, dr.

Significance of cytologic studies in the diagnosis of lung cancer. Orv. hetil. 106 no.48:2269-2273 28 N '65.

1. Janos Korhaz, Rendelo Intezet, Tudosztaly es Cytologiai Laboratorium.

SPINU, I.; PENCEA, I.; HOISIE, Silvia; VASILESCO, Th.; OANA, C.; BUZDUGAN, I.;
SASU, D.

Research on the epidemigenic potential of old tularemia foci.
Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.3:631-636 3'63

1. Travail de la Direction d'Hygiene et de Protection du Travail
du Ministere de la Sante et des Prevoyances Sociales et de l'Insti-
tut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino", Bucarest.

SASU, Mimi, ing.

Measuring rapid level variations on hydraulic models.
Automatica electronica 8 no. 1:35-39 Ja-F '64.

BARTHMEs, Helmut, ing.(Vulcan); SASU, Nicolae (Vulcan); HERA, G.A. (Arad)
MAISNER, Viorica (Cibiu); SIRIOPOL, T., tehnician (Galati)

At some construction sites on the threshold of winter.
Constr Buc 15 no.724:1 23 N '63.

1. Seful santierului 10-Vulcan al T.R.C.L.H. (for Barthmes).
2. Adjunct al sefului de santier 10-Vulcan al T.R.C.L.H.
(for Sasu).

SASSU, Nicolae

Influence of thermomechanical treatment at high temperatures on the mechanical properties, microstructure, and fine crystalline structure of silicon steels. Studii cerc metalurgie 9 no.2:161-177 '64.

SASSU, Nikolay [Cassu, Nicolaie], kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Influence of high temperature thermomechanical processing on the mechanical property, microstructure, and thin crystalline structure of silicon steel. Rev Roum metallurgie 9 no.2:195-214, '64.

SASSU, Nicolae, tehnician

Project of organization is accomplished. Constr Buc 16 no.742:
3 28 March 1964.

SASU, Nicolae, technician; PARASCHIVESCU, P., ing.; CONSTANTINESCU, Dorin

Discussions on efficiency, Constr Buc 16 no.771:3 17 0 '64.

1. Regional Trusts for Housing Construction (for Sasu).
2. Road and Bridges Enterprise, Bucharest (for Paraschivescu).

1. 11215-66 EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HW
 ACC NR: AP6004950 SOURCE CODE: RU/0027/65/010/001/0031/0048

AUTHOR: Sassu, Nicolae (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Ministry of Machine Building Industry (Ministerul Industriei Constructiilor de Masini)

TITLE: Effect of the silicon content on the mechanical and physical properties and the fine crystalline structure of silicon steels subjected to thermomechanical treatment at high temperatures

SOURCE: Studii si cercetari de metalurgie, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 31-48

TOPIC TAGS: silicon steel, solid mechanical property, silicon, metal heat treatment, metal physical property

ABSTRACT: The authors found that increasing the silicon content resulted in considerable increases of the mechanical properties of the steel, and that regardless of silicon contents treatment at high temperatures resulted in better resistance than regular treatment. The optimal silicon content for obtaining the best possible mechanical properties was determined. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 3 tables. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 07Dec64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001
 SOV REF: 016

Card 1/1

L 55887-65 EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4 JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5016574

RI/0020/65/010/001/0079/0097

34
31
B

AUTHOR: Sassu, N. (Cand. of technical sciences)

TITLE: Effect of silicon content on the mechanical and physical properties and fine crystal structure of spring steels subjected to high-temperature thermomechanical treatment (HTMO)

SOURCE: Revue Roumaine des sciences techniques. Serie de metallurgie, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 79-97

TOPIC TAGS: spring steel, silicon content, x ray micrography, high temperature thermomechanical treatment, fine crystal structure, heat treatment, crystal lattice defect, silicon steel

ABSTRACT: The parallel investigation of the effect of silicon on the mechanical properties and fine crystal structure of post-HTMO steels is a reliable criterion for determining their economic effectiveness. The state of the crystal lattice has long been of interest to investigators, since it is associated with problems of the strength of metals. So far however, few studies have been concerned with the effect of a single element on the fine structure

Card 1/3

L 55887-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016574

of steel following its thermomechanical treatment, and not a single study has previously been carried out with respect to the effect of silicon on the mechanical properties and changes in fine structure of thermomechanically-treated steel. HTMO (high-temperature thermomechanical treatment) includes 50-85% deformation at 680-950°C, tempering at 200, 300, 400°C for 1 hr. Four groups of spring steels (three steels per group) containing from 0.99 to 2.65% silicon, were investigated. Their mechanical properties (ultimate strength, yield point, plasticity, relative elongation, reduction in area) were investigated in a laboratory rolling mill and found to be superior to those of the conventionally heat treated (hardened, tempered) steels of the same kind. Their crystal structure was investigated by X-ray micrography. It was found that mechanical properties sharply improve as the silicon content increases from 1.60 to 2.65% (ultimate strength increases from 255 kg/mm² to 280 kg/mm²). Regardless of the content of silicon (from 0.99% to 2.20%), the impact toughness of post-HTMO specimens is higher than that of conventionally heat-treated specimens; the same applies to the fatigue limit and hardness. Examination of the fine crystal structure of the silicon steels showed that silicon leads to a marked decrease in the area of the regions of coherent X-ray scattering

Card

2/3

L 55887-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016574

and increase in the density of crystal-lattice defects (dislocations). 16
Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ministerstvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (Ministry of Machine
Building Industry)

SUBMITTED: 28Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, SS

NO REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 003

Card

3/3

I 22876-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6001114

(N)

SOURCE CODE: RU/0020/65/010/002/0195/0206

AUTHOR: Sassu, N. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Ministry of Machine Building Industry, Rumania

TITLE: Effect of the number of rolling passes on the strength, plasticity, microstructure and fine crystalline structure of silicon steels subjected to high-temperature hot and cold working

SOURCE: Revue Roumaine des sciences techniques. Serie de metallurgie, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 195-206

TOPIC TAGS: metal rolling, spring steel, silicon steel, plasticity, crystal structure, coherent scattering

ABSTRACT: It is shown that multiple-pass rolling of silicon spring steels as part of their high-temperature hot and cold working (heating to 950°C, air cooling, reheating to 900°C, water-quenching) is preferable to single-pass rolling with the same degree of reduction in area, since then the ultimate strength and yield point and plasticity of the billets are greater; then the C content in such steels can be markedly increased without detriment to plastic properties. This applies particularly to steels with a high Si content (2.0-2.65%). Metallographic examination shows that

Card

1/2

L 22876-66

ACC NR: AP6001114

the size of austenite grain greatly decreases with increasing number of rolling passes. At the same time, the greater the number of rolling passes, the smaller the size of the regions of coherent scattering (blocks), given one and the same overall reduction in area by rolling (70%). The density of crystal-lattice defects increases with increasing number of rolling passes during high-temperature hot and cold working. Thus, multiple-pass (2- and 3-pass) rolling offers the advantage of not only requiring smaller rolling equipment but also eliminating the risk of the formation of major internal stresses in the billets and thus protecting them from micro- and macrofracture. Moreover, then a more uniform distribution of deformation throughout the metal and a more uniform change in fine structure can be accomplished. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 LC

SASSU, N., ing., candidat in stiinta tehnice

Influence of carbon content on the resistance and plasticity characteristics and on the fine crystalline structure of silicon steels subjected to thermomechanical treatment at high temperatures. Metalurgia Rum 17 no.2:80-84 F '65.

1. Minister of the Machine Building Industry.

L 46065-66 EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6034178

SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/66/000/003/0140/0144

AUTHOR: Sassu, N. (Doctor; engineer) 29
B

ORG: Ministry of Machine Building Industry (Ministerul
Industriei Constructiilor de Masini).

TITLE: Thermomechanical treatment at high temperatures. Efficient steels used
in machine building 14 (6)

SOURCE: Metallurgia, no. 3, 1966, 140-144

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical heat treatment, silicon steel

ABSTRACT: [Author's English summary modified]: A survey of
the experimental work reported by various authors which confirms
the effectiveness of thermomechanical treatment at high temperatures
to improve the characteristics of steels, especially silicon steels.
The results of the treatment are compared with those of simple heat
treatment and found to be, in general, superior. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. 18

[JPRS: 36,867]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

SOV REF: 016

Card 1/1 *gl*

UDC: 621.785/.787 1922 2523

SASVARI, GY.

Evolution of the theory and practice of drying in tile manufacture during the last ten years. p. 51 Vol. 8, No. 2 Feb. 1956. EPITÖANYAG, Budapest Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1 January 1956.

SASSU, RUXANDRA

H-11

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology- Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 2. - Electrochemical Industries,
Electroplating, Chemical Sources of Electric Current.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 22044

Author : M. Zapan, Elvira Vrabiescu, Ruxandra Sassu, I. Herscovici

Inst :

Title :

Regeneration of Cationites by Electrolytic Method.

Orig Pub : Rev. chim., 1957, 8, No 8, 524-528

Abstract : The regeneration of sulfocarbon was carried out under laboratory conditions in an electrolyser consisting of a vertical glass tube 14 to 16 mm in diameter filled with 19 g of cationite. The Al electrode connected to the negative pole of a direct current source was placed in the bottom part of the tube. The positive pole was connected to an Al plate situated above the cationite mass. The regeneration was performed with a 1.5%-ual H_2SO_4 solution or a 10%-ual NaCl solution, which were placed in a funnel

Card 1/2

SASU, V.; CNA, M.; SILVIA, Dorca

Sudden abdominal accidents caused by ovarian hemorrhage. Cesk.
gynek. 28 no.10:662-665 D'63.

1. Gyn. - por. klin., Cluj, RLR.

SASSY-DOBRAJ, GABOR

SASSY-DOBRAJ, Gabor, dr.; FRATER, Miklos, dr.; VARGA, Lasso, dr.;
DESBORDES, Emil, dr.; SZIGETI, Pal. dr.

The problem of filling and condensation of caverns. Tuberk. kerdesei
7 no.4:49-53 Aug 54.

1. Budapest Fovaros Tancsasz Janos-korhaza (igazgato-foorvos:
Bakacs Tibor dr. egyet. m. tanar) I. Tudosztalyanak (foorvos
Szigeti Pal dr.) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY

cavitation, differ. diag. from tuberculoma, x-ray)

(TUBERCULOMA, differ. diag.

tuberc., pulm., x-ray)

SASSY=DOBRAY G.

SZIGETI, Pal, dr.; BANAT, Istvan, dr.; SASSY-DOBRAY, Gabor, dr.

Clinical application of isoniazid and early results. Orv. hetil.
95 no.35:956-963 29 Aug 54.

1. Budapest Fovaros Tanacsa Janos-korhaza (igazgato-foorvos:
Bakacs Tibor dr.) I. Tudobeteg osztalyanak (foorvos: Szigeti Pal
dr.) es a Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalatanak kozlemenye
(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, therapeutic use
in tuberc.)
(TUBERCULOSIS, therapy
isoniazid)

SASSY-DOBRAY, Gabor, dr.; FERENCZY, Sandor, dr.; GONDKIEWICZ, Maria, dr.

Cytological diagnosis in lung cancer. Orv. hetil. 98 no.10-11:
225-233 17 Mar 57.

1. A Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Janos Korhaz Rendelointezete (ig.
foorvos: Bakacs, Tibor, dr.) I. Tudosztalyanak (vez. foorvos:
Szigeti, Pal, dr.) es III (Bronchologiai) Tudosztalyanak (vez.
foorvos: Hovlay, Bela, dr.) kozlemenye.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, diag.
cytol. diag. (Hun))

KATONA, Klara, dr.; SASSEY-DOBRAJ, Gabor, dr.

Double complication following Tetran therapy. Grv. hetil. 106
no. 4: 159-161 24 Ja '65

1. Fov. Janos Korhaz, I. Tudosztaly (foorvos: Sassey-Dobraj,
Gabor, dr.).

SASTOVA, G.A.

RUMANIA/Radio Physics - Statistical Phenomena in Radio Physics. I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 9, 1959, 20856

Author : Gavrilov, M.A., Sastova, G.A.

Inst : -

Title : Principal Problems of the Theory of Construction of
Signals and the Theory of Interference Immunity in
Remote Control Systems.

Orig Pub : Am. Rom.-Sov. mat.-fiz. 1958, 12, No 4, 25-46

Abstract : A translation of this article can be found in the
collection "Session of the Academy of Sciences on the
Scientific Problems of Automatization of Manufacture,
October 1956. Principal Problems of Telemechanization
of Manufacturing Processes, Moscow, Academy of Sciences,
USSR, 1957.
See Referat Zhur Fizika, 1958, No 2, 4040.

Card 1/1

RUMANIA. Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion.
General Problems.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 12911

Author : Pol, E., Paul, I., Sasu, V.

Inst :

Title : Determination of Function of Adrenals Using ACTH, Insulin, Adrenalin, and Pilocarpine (Change in Leukocyte Count and Glycemia in Sheep)

Orig Pub : Probl. zootehn. si veterin., 1957, No 12, 49-53

Abstract : In sheep the injection of ACTH, insulin, adrenaline, and pilocarpine produced a neutropenia, lymphopenia, and eosinopenia. Cortisone manifested a lower lymphopenia and eosinopenia. ACTH, cortisone, and adrenaline increased, and pilocarpine and insulin decreased, glycemia. The reduction in the number of lymphocytes and eosinophils can serve as an indicator of adrenal function.

Card 1/1

- 64 -

CAPRIOARA, D., prof.; COJA, N., conf.; SASU, V., conf.; RUSU, O.; IDU, V.; FANEA,
E.; TURCAS, S.

Staphylococcal infections in gynecology and obstetrics. Microbiologia
(Bucur) 6 no.1:22-23 Ja-F '61.

K. SIKSAR

Crystal structure of aluminum chloride K. SIKSAR
(Hung. Acad. Sci. Budapest) Acta Phys. Math. Sci.
Hung. 9, 195-202 (1958) (in English).—The octahedral
structure of the crystal lattice of $AlCl_3$ is derived on the
basis of geometrical considerations by using the dimensions
of the unit cell and the data obtained from cond. measure-
ments indicating the existence of ionic bonds. Thus the
presence of $AlCl_3$ mole. in the solid phase, previously indi-
cated by Raman spectra, is rejected. The postulated
mechanism for $AlCl_3$ formation on melting of $AlCl_3$ is
rearrangement of Al ions to a tetrahedral configuration
accompanied by small changes in the position of anions in
the crystal lattice. Since $AlCl_3$ is readily sublimed, and
slow pptn. yields small cryst. plates, it is concluded that
small bonding forces exist between the mole. The layers
are disrupted when the bonding energy is overbalanced by
the heat motion. Conversely, with diminution of heat
motion at pptn., the internal forces prevail and the layers
are reformed by retransfer of Al ions to octahedral cavities.
Ferdinand Martinez

Distr: 4820

GW

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JK

HUNGARY

SASSY-DOBAY, Gabor, Dr., KATONA, Klara, Dr., and DESBORDES, Emil, Dr., First Pulmonary Department at Janos Hospital (Janos Korhaz, I. Tudosztaly) [location not given] (Physician-in-Chief: SASSY-DOBAY, G.).

"On Pulmonary Aluminosis"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 27, 3 Jul 1966, pp 1263-1266.

Abstract: The syndrome of pulmonary aluminosis was discussed on the basis of a case of a 28 year-old male patient in whom the disease was accompanied by nephelosis. A survey was made of the methods whereby protection against pulmonary aluminosis, usually acquired by the inhalation of powdered aluminum, may be provided. The pathological and histological findings of the case were described. It was attributed to the inhalation of a lacquer, containing aluminum powder and organic solvents, sprayed in a factory. This is the first instance observed in Hungary caused by aluminum-containing paint. This matter is brought to the attention of occupational hygienists so that appropriate means for protection may be devised. 20 references, including 5 Hungarian, 4 German, and 11 Western.

1/1

SASVARI, A.

Ultrasonic testing of concrete. p. 245. Vol. 38, no. 2, 1956.
VIZUGYI KOZLEMENYEK. HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING, Budapest.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 6, no. 1,
January, 1956.

SASVARI, Edgar

Color separation scribing. Geod kart 16 no.4:285-287 '64.

SASVARI, GY.; SERLY, G.

SASVARI, GY; SERLY, G.
Some viewpoints on the theory of ceramic baking with added fuel.
p. 161

Vol. 7, No. 5, May, 1955 Budapest, Hungary EPITOANYAG

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5
No. 3, March, 1956

SASVARI, György

Methods for calculating warming. Epitoanyag 12 no.6:217-230 Je '60.

KORACH, M.; DERI, M.; SASVARI, G.; MOLDVAI, A. S.; PRAGER, I.; ACKERMANN, L.;
SZEKENYI, I.

Examination of the Hungarian fly ashes; fly ash as raw material. Periodica
polytechn chem 5 no. 4:341-356 '61.

1. Lehrstuhl für Chemische Technologie, Technische Universität.

SASVARI, Gyorgy, kandidatus; SEITZ, Karoly

Time process of heat exchange and diffusion occurring in industrial devices between gases and granular aggregates. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.4:184-189 Ap '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Kemiai Kutato Intezete, Budapest.

HUNGARY

SASVARI, Gyorgy: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Research Institute of Chemical Technology (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Muszaki Kemiai Kutato Intezet), Budapest.

"Diffusion in the Granular Pores of an Aggregate."

Budapest, Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Vol 69, No 8, Aug 1963, pages 336-342.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The article considers jointly the two basic processes of exchange between an aggregate consisting of porous granules and of a gas: gas exchange and diffusion within the pores, and on the surface. The differential equation systems which characterize the time-relation of the two processes are set up and their solution is discussed with special emphasis on the calculation of the necessary length of the apparatus. It is stated that the rate of reaction of surface diffusion is an insignificant fraction of the total reaction rate, regulated by the diffusion within the pores. All 5 references are Western.

SASVARI, Gy.; SEITZ, K.

Data on the mean temperature difference between the two media in counterflow and parallel-flow heating. Acta techn Hung 49 no.3/4:319-326 '64.

1. Institut de Recherches Chimiques de L'Academie des Sciences de Hongrie.

SASVARI, Gyorgy

An approximate method for calculating heating. Acta chimica Hung 40
no.3:343-355 '64.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Technische Chemie der Ungarischen
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest, XI., Budafoki ut 8.

SASVARI, Gyorgy; KORACH, Mor, prof., dr.

Dimensionless characteristics of industrial heating, Acta chimica
Hung 40 no.3:357-366 '64.

1. Forschungsinstitut für technische Chemie der Ungarischen
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest, XI., Budafoki út 8.

I. 34714-66 EWT(1) WW

ACC NO: AT6025202

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/003/0263/0310

AUTHOR: Sasvari, Gyorgy--Shashvari, D.

54
B11

ORG: Research Institute for Technical Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

TITLE: Interaction between granular packing and gas

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chemica, v. 46, no. 3, 1965, 263-310

TOPIC TAGS: heat convection, heat transfer, packing material

ABSTRACT: A comprehensive review was made on heat- and mass-transfer phenomena between granular packing and gas. The analysis was performed in terms of successive steps involved in the process and of kinetic processes taking place between the two phases. Since the principal processes involve boundary layers crossed by transverse convective flow, conventional mathematical techniques yielded no satisfactory characterizations. Numerous examples were presented and discussed to illustrate the relationships involved. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 132 formulas, and 1 table. [Orig. art. in German.] [JPRS: 34,165]

SUB CODE: 20, 07 / SUBM DATE: 04Dec64 / ORIG REF: 003 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 008

ACCESSION NR: AT4013170

E/2502/63/039/003/0321/0330

AUTHOR: Hegedus, A. J. (Doctor, Budapest); Sasvari, K. (Doctor, Budapest)

TITLE: Thermogravimetric and x-ray-analytic study on the reaction of molybdenum trioxide and carbon monoxide

SOURCE: Academia scient. hungar. Acta chimica, v. 39, no. 3, 1963, 321-330

TOPIC TAGS: MoO sub 3, Mo sub 9 O sub 26, Mo sub 4 O sub 11, MoO sub 2, gamma Mo C, Mo sub 2 C, carbide, reaction, thermogravimetry, x-ray analysis

ABSTRACT: MoO₃ was prepared from ammonium molybdate by thermal decomposition in situ. Ammonium molybdate from Tungsram, Budapest (7 MoO₃ · 3 (NH₄)₂O · 4 H₂O, MG = 1236 with a total of less than 0.02% impurities, and CO from Badische-Anilin- and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen am Rhein, purity 98-99.5% - vol. CO were used. The molybdate decomposes into CO atmosphere with a temperature rise of 150°C/hr, and between 40-340°C into MoO₃. The original x-ray reflections of the molybdate disappear and no new interference lines appear on the x-ray diagrams of the reaction material. MoO₃ forms between 300 and 430°C while Mo₉O₂₆, Mo₄O₁₁ and MoO₂ form from 430-640°C. Later the reaction mixture crystallizes first to γ-MoC, then to Mo₂C and finally to γ-MoC. Carbides form from 640-900°C. We thank Director F. Komuves

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4013170

for permission to publish." Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Forschungsinstitut fuer die Nachrichtentechnische Industrie (HIKI),
Abteilung fuer Grundstoffpruefung, Tungsram, Ujpest-Budapest (Research Institute for
the Telecommunication Industry, Division for Raw Material Testing, Tungsram)

SUBMITTED: 31Jul63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 015

Card 2/2

1
SIMON, Gyorgy; SASVARI, Karoly; BOGA, Balint; NYARI, Tibor

Combined effect of cholinesterase inhibitors and vitamin E on
liver regeneration and cholinesterase activity. Acta morph.
acad. sci. Hung. 12 no.4:272-275 '64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóreltani Intézete.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616-622.76.7-057:637.52(437.6)

PLESKO, Ivan; HRUZEK, Julius, JANOVICOVA, Eva; ~~SASVARI, Karol;~~
Chair of Epidemiology (Katedra Epidemiologie), Head (Veduci)
Docent Dr E. KMETY and Chair of Infectious Diseases (Katedra
Infektologie) Head (Veduci) Docent Dr J. HRUZEK, Medical Faculty,
Comenius University (Lekarskej Fakulty KU), Bratislava.

"The Problem of Occupational Leptospiroses in Employees of the
Slovak Meat Industry."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 18, No 5, Jun 66, pp201-206

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified 7: In the period
1952-1964, 970 cases of leptospirosis were found in Slovakia;
108 of these occurred in employees of the meat industry. The
disease was caused by *L. pomona*, *L. tarasovi(hyos)*, *L. canicola*,
L. serjo, *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*, *L. bratislava*, and *L. gripho-*
typhosa. Half of the cases were in workers younger than 20
years. Serological control among employees of meat industry at
Bratislava revealed 64 cases, that is 14.6% of the total number
of employees. In workers at pig slaughter houses the percentage
was 59.3. Treatment of the disease and prophylaxis are discussed.
Polyvalent vaccination should be used for workers in the industry.
1/1 2 Fig., 3 Tab., 10 Western, 19 Eastern refs. (Ms. rec. 28 Jul
65).

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
The crystal form and space group of chlorauric acid tetrahydrate. István Náráy-Szabó and Kálmán Sasvári. <i>Magyar Chem. Folyóirat</i> 44, 157-9 (1938).—A 1000 mg of 23 carats was dissolved in aqua regia and evapd. repeatedly with HCl to remove HNO₃. Cl⁻ was pptd. as AgCl. The soln. contains some Cu, but this slight impurity facilitates the crystn. of H₂AuCl₄·4H₂O. The monochlinic, orange-yellow crystals can easily be sepd. from the green crystals of CuCl₂·2H₂O, which appear simultaneously. For the elementary cells of H₂AuCl₄·4H₂O $a = 14.5$, $b = 11.6$, $c = 15.1$ Å; $\beta = 78^\circ$. There are 12 mols. in the elementary cell; the d. detd. by x-rays is 3.312. The space group is C_{2h}^{12}/n. S. S. de Pinálv																									
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
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4 The application of electron multipliers for the measurement of x-ray intensities and for the determination of crystal structures. G. Papp and K. Sasvári (Univ. Tech. Sci., Budapest, Hungary). *Műszaki Közlönyek* 1947, 171-80; cf. C.A. 35, 3517. —An electron multiplier (E.M.T.) of high multiplication factor for corpuscule counting entirely eliminates dark current, and a single electron emitted by the cathode or by one of the multiplier plates produces a quick voltage pulse on the anode. These multipliers can be used for counting x-ray quanta, the probability of electron release in photoelectric effects being known. The frequency of pulses is determined by a mechanical counting device if the no. is low, or with an oscillograph if high. The E.M.T. determines intensity by direct current measurement from a few pulses per sec. to an almost illimitable extent, the duration of the pulse being much shorter than that of G. M. tubes, namely $\tau \sim 10^{-8}$ to 10^{-9} sec., and thus may go as far as 10^7 to 10^8 pulses per sec. Two pulses occurring within the time interval τ characterizing the resolving power can be simultaneously multiplied, as the multiplication is detd. by the difference of potential between the plates, which can be kept at a const. value. Thus the multiplier is a universal measuring instrument for x-ray intensities from smallest to greatest values, only the method of registration being modified if necessary. A comparison of the ionization chamber and the E.M.T. in the field of practical measurements is reported. The multiplier gave a current which is greater by four orders of magnitude for the same x-ray intensity. The E.M.T. method was also compared with the ionization chamber in detg. crystal structures and in x-ray spectroscopic measurements. A special advantage of the former is in the ease of adjustment of reflection. Data on the NaCl crystal are reported. A beam of 1 sq. mm. cross section was produced by two slits placed 20 cm. from the x-ray tube at 40 kv. and 8 ma. This narrow beam was reflected from a big NaCl crystal; 1 to 2 sec. was sufficient for the detn. of the smallest intensities. An improvement of 3 to 4 orders of magnitude over the Bragg method is reported by use of these more favorable conditions. R. E. Dunbar

SASVARI, K.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 4 1953

3. The application of an electron multiplier with magnesium cathode for measuring the strength of ultraviolet spectrum lines — *Magnesium katódszélőelektroncsöves ultraibolya sugárerősségmérője* — K. Sasvári and Z. Demény. (Journal of the Hungarian Chemical Society — *Magyar Kémikusok Lapja* — Vol. 7, 1952, No. 10, pp. 310—315, 7 figs., 1 tab.)

The Hungarian-designed Day magnesium cathode quartz window electron multiplier was built in 1940. In ultraviolet its sensitivity ranges from over 3000 Å to below 2000 Å. Maximum sensitivity is attained near 2270 Å. The plotted sensitivity curve includes the spectral distribution of radiation of the Day-Stainer hydrogen lamp as well as the variations in the absorption of the quartzes with the different wave lengths. The number of multiplication stages is 14, max. accelerating voltage is 3000 volts. A multiplication of 10^4 to 10^5 can be attained at this voltage. In this event the thermal dark current is approximately one pulse per sec. With accelerating

voltages over 3000 volts the dark current often under-goes sudden increases of several orders of magnitude. Changes in electron multiplication are very sensitive to the changes in accelerating voltage, that is the reason a source of voltage with a stability exceeding 0.05% is required. The fault of measuring light intensity—by means of an electrometer by the charging method—is below 1% over the entire interval of sensitivity. K. Sasvári

[Handwritten signature]
5/3/54

SASVARI, K.

"The testing of material structure by X ray" Pt. 2" p. 9, (MAGYAR HIRADASTECHNIKA,
Vol. 4, no. 1/3, Jan./Mar. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, I.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

SASVARI, K.

34. Thermal analysis and X-ray studies on the thermal decomposition of alumina hydrates. — K. SASVARI, A. J. Hegedűs, Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat — Vol. 60, 1954, No. 11, pp. 338-346, 12 figs., 7 tabs.

Investigations on specimens of artificial gibbsite (alumina hydrate produced by the conventional Bayer

process), natural gibbsite (a sample from an Istrian hot spring), a-bayerite and diaspor were carried out by X-rays, thermogravimetry, differential thermal analysis and photomicrography. Significant differences were found between the thermal decomposition properties of artificial and natural gibbsite. Both were decomposed to γ -alumina by passing the intermediate boehmite state. However, at low temperatures the boehmite obtained from natural gibbsite decomposed instantly, and thus its formation was not detectable by thermal analysis. During the decomposition of artificial gibbsite the formation of boehmite was distinctly shown by the thermal curve. It became evident that commercially produced alumina hydrate contained 15% bayerite, although it was certified by X-ray diffraction analyses to be pure gibbsite. Homogeneous natural gibbsite was transformed into γ -alumina, passing the boehmite state without inflection of the thermal curve, provided the temperature was raised continuously; the dehydration of boehmite occurred at a relatively low temperature. In contrast therewith, the points of dehydration of the two polymorphic modifications in artificial gibbsite proved to be different. First bayerite then gibbsite transform into boeh-

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mite. The boehmite obtained in this case was transformed into γ -alumina at higher temperatures than the former, i. e. above 150°C and in a broader temperature range. This difference between the two modifications may be ascribed to differences in origin, to the impurities present, to the quantity of the contained amorphous modification and to differences in grain size. On the basis of these properties the origin of "deficient" boehmite as assumed by Prette and coworkers is understandable. It was observed that alumina obtained by heat treatment retained some of the properties characteristic to their origin even at higher temperatures. For example γ -alumina samples obtained from gibbsite were transformed into α -corundum at temperatures 100 to 150°C lower than the specimens produced from natural gibbsite or bayerite.

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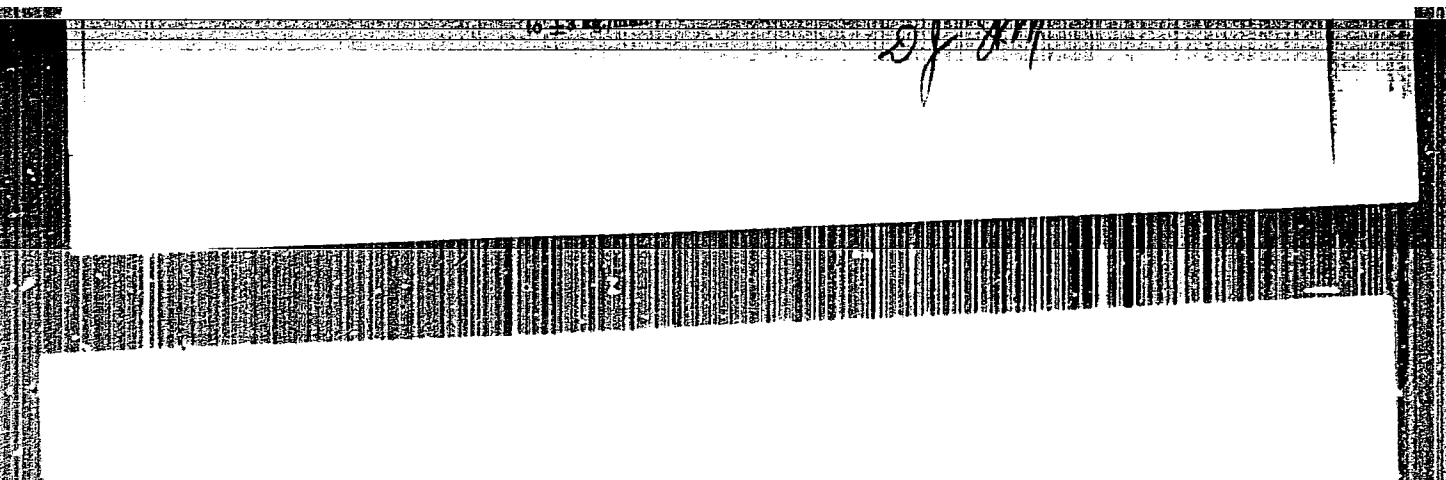
1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

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SASVARI, K.

X-ray chamber with rear reflection for measuring elastic strain of metal wires; also, remarks by Il Szanto and others. p. 215. Vol. 16, no. 2/4, 1955. KOZLEMENYEI, Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3, March, 1956

SASVARI, K.

Crystal structure of bayerite $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$. p. 314. MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT.
Budapest. Vol. 61, no. 10, Oct. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956

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SASVARI, K.
HUNGARY/Solid State Physics .. Structural Crystallography

E-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1958, No 8214

Author : Sasvari K., Zalai A.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Crystal Structure and Thermal Decomposition of Alumina and Alumina Hydrates as Regarded from the Point of View of Lattice Geometry.

Orig Pub : Acta geol. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 4, No 3-4, 415-466

Abstract : Starting with the closest-packing principles, the authors consider the crystalline structures of modifications of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ and Al_2O_3 . Changes occurring in structures of modifications of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ during dehydration are discussed.

Card : 1/1

SASVARI K.

HUNGARY/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography

E-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1958, No 8230

Author : Sasvari K.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary

Title : The Space-Group and Sum Data on the Crystal Structure of
Uranyl Nitrate Hexahydrate $UO_2(MO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$. Preliminary Report

Orig Pub: Acta geol. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 4, No 34, 467-468

Abstract : A preliminary X-ray investigation was made of the crystalline structure of $UO_2(MO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O(I)$. The correctness of previously determined lattice parameters is confirmed (Pauling L., Dickson R. G., Journal of American Chemical Society, 1924, 46, 1615) and the author establishes the Fedorov group $I C_{2v}^{12}$ in the aspect $A2ma$ (presence of the piezoelectric effect). Analysis of the intensities has shown that the coordinates z of the atoms of U and portions of atoms of O are close to $1/8$.

Card : 1/1

SASVARI, K; JANKOSI, A.

Conversion of an X-ray apparatus for the simultaneous operation of two X-ray tubes.

p. 137 (Magyar Fizikai Folyoirat) Budapest, Hungary Vol 5, no 1 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (AEEI) Vol 6 No 11 November 1957